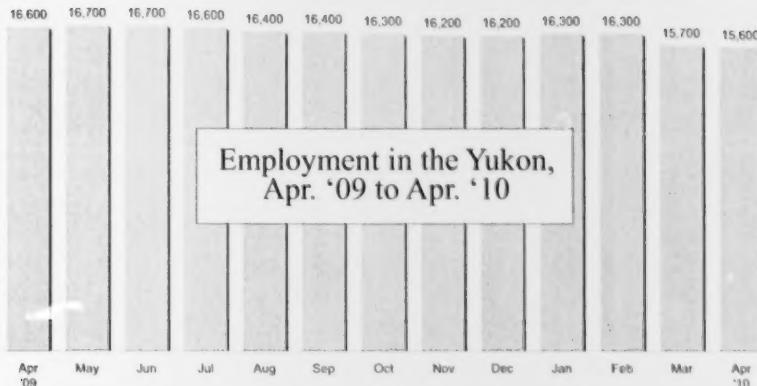




T A T I S T I C S

YUKON EMPLOYMENT

April 2010



Yukon's labour force in April '10 (17,500) decreased by 400 compared to the figure one year earlier, April '09 (17,900). Of the April 2010 labour force figure, 15,600 were employed and 1,900, or 10.9%, were unemployed. Figures for one year ago, in April 2009, there were 17,900 individuals in the labour force of whom 16,600 were employed and 1,300, or 7.3%, were unemployed.

Figures From Across Canada—April 2010

	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Yukon	15,600	1,900	10.9%
Canada	17,071,900	1,498,300	8.1%
Newfoundland & Labrador	219,300	38,800	15.0%
P.E.I.	72,600	7,600	9.5%
Nova Scotia	453,800	42,800	8.6%
New Brunswick	367,300	34,200	8.5%
Quebec	3,914,600	337,600	7.9%
Ontario	6,615,600	636,900	8.8%
Manitoba	619,000	32,200	4.9%
Saskatchewan	527,800	29,000	5.2%
Alberta	1,979,400	158,500	7.4%
B.C.	2,302,600	180,700	7.3%
N.W.T.	20,200	1,800	8.2%

This table shows that Yukon is second highest in the country in terms of the unemployment rate (10.9%). Manitoba's unemployment rate (4.9%) was lowest, while Newfoundland and Labrador's rate (15.0%) was highest.

What's inside:

Seasonally Adjusted Figures

Employment	1
Canada/provinces	1
Unemployment rate	2
Canada/provinces	3
15+ Labour Force	3
25+ Labour Force	5
Unemployment rate	6

Seasonally Unadjusted Figures

Labour Force Characteristics	7
Full-/Part-time employment	8
Goods-/Service-producing sectors	8
Public/Private sector employment	9
By sex & age	
Labour force	9
Employed	10
Participation rate	10
Employment rate	10
Where the numbers come from	11

Definitions	12
-------------	----

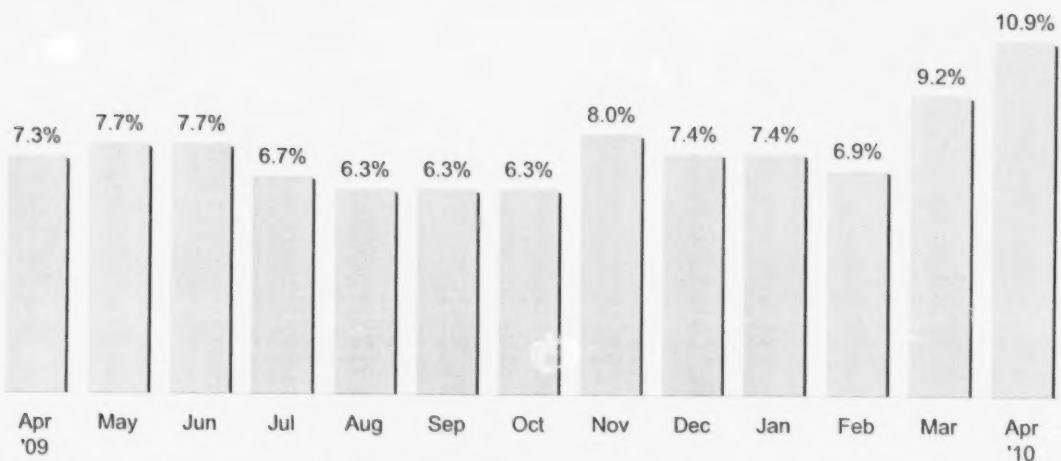
PLEASE NOTE: Due to rounding, the sum of individual Labour Force Survey characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. All figures quoted for Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

With the January 2010 Labour Force Survey release, Statistics Canada had revised all seasonally adjusted estimates (1992-2009) using a new seasonal adjustment method; therefore data contained in this publication are not comparable to figures published prior to the January 2010 release.

Note: Nunavut's unemployment rate of 15.8% is available only as an "unadjusted" estimate and is therefore not included in this table of seasonally adjusted data.

Yukon, NWT and Nunavut figures are three-month moving averages and are therefore not included in the overall figure for Canada.

Yukon's Unemployment Rate



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased during the first half of 2009 to 7.7%. It then dropped and levelled at 6.3% until November when the rate increased to 8.0%. It ended the 2009 year at 7.4% and further decreased to 6.9% in February 2010. The current month of April 2010 sees the unemployment rate further spike to 10.9%.

The following changes have occurred on a month-to-month basis:

		Percentage points*
2010	• March to April	1.7
	• February to March	2.3
	• January to February	-0.5
	• Dec. '09 to Jan. '10	0.0
	• November to December	-0.6
	• October to November	1.7
	• September to October	0.0
	• August to September	0.0
	• July to August	-0.4
	• June to July	-1.0
	• May to June	0.0
	• April to May	0.4
2009	• March to April	1.1

* percentage point is the actual numerical difference between two percentages, such as: 10% - 8% = 2 percentage points.

What is the unemployment rate, and how is it calculated?

The unemployment rate shows the relationship between the number of unemployed and the labour force. The labour force includes those individuals 15 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed but looking for work. The higher the value of the unemployment rate, the greater the number of individuals unemployed as compared to the labour force.

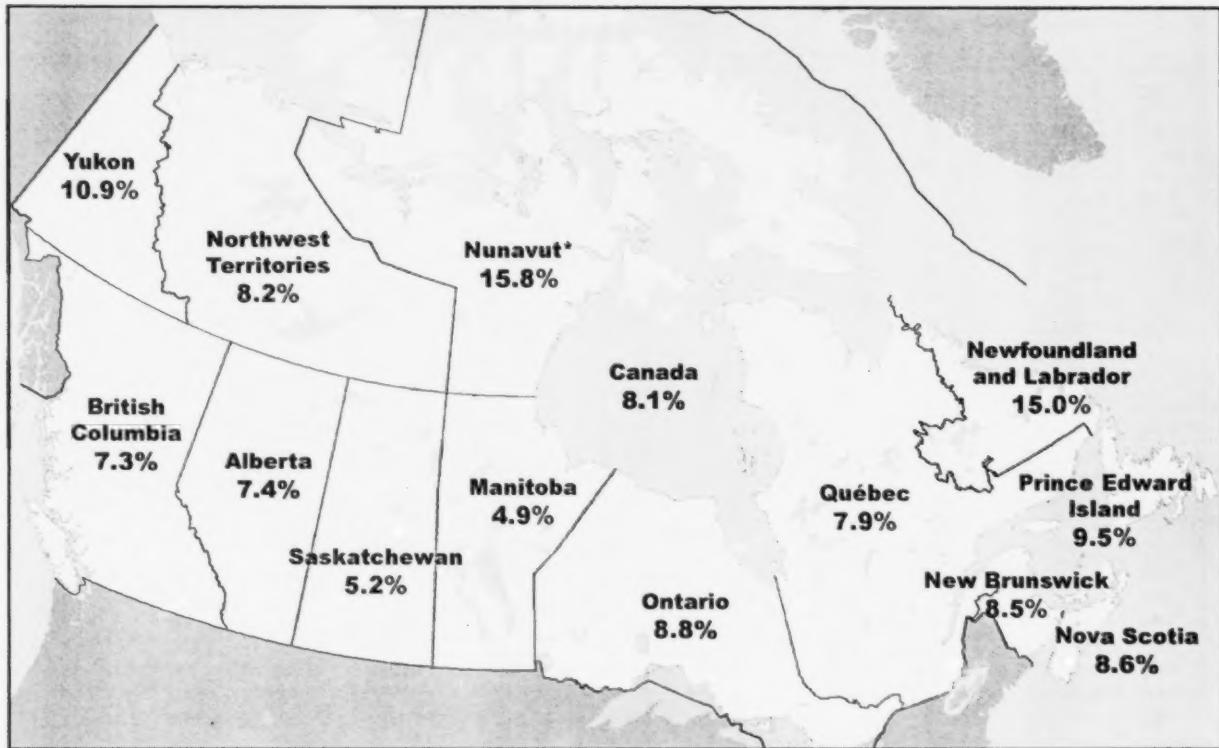
The survey that estimates the Yukon's unemployment rate, the Labour Force Survey (LFS), has undergone survey redesign so comparable data is only available back to 1995.

Over the last 16 years the average unemployment rate for April has been 9.0%.

Looking at the change in the unemployment rate between March and April in previous years, the rate has risen 6 times and fallen 7 times and remained the same three times since 1995.

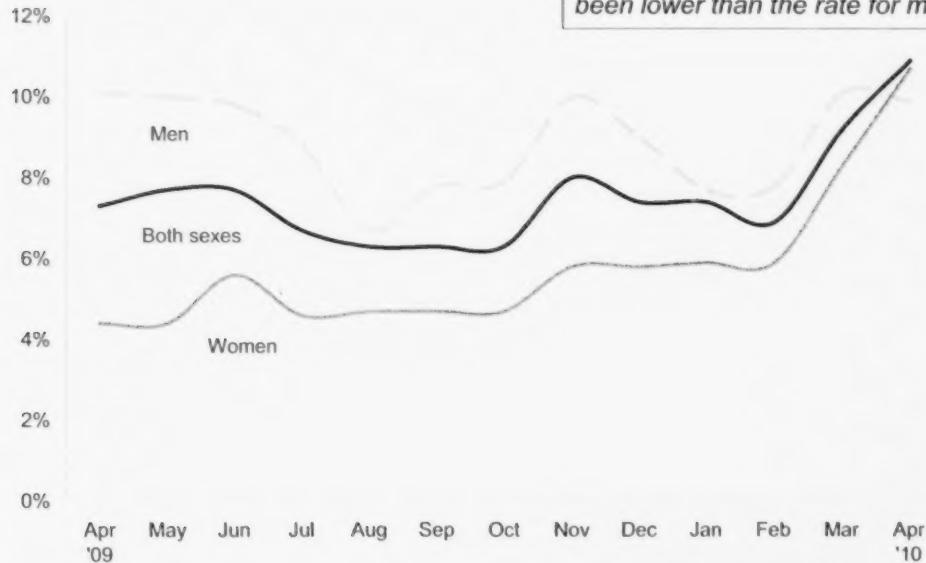
	March	April	Change
2010	9.2%	10.9%	1.7%
2009	6.2%	7.3%	1.1%
2008	4.4%	4.4%	0.0%
2007	4.1%	4.7%	0.6%
2006	5.6%	5.1%	-0.5%
2005	4.5%	5.6%	1.1%
2004	6.4%	6.3%	-0.1%
2003	10.2%	10.2%	0.0%
2002	10.2%	9.5%	-0.7%
2001	10.9%	11.7%	0.8%
2000	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%
1999	14.2%	13.5%	-0.7%
1998	13.1%	14.8%	1.7%
1997	14.0%	13.6%	-0.4%
1996	9.6%	9.4%	-0.2%
1995	8.3%	7.7%	-0.6%
Average 1995 to 2010	8.8%	9.0%	0.2

Unemployment rates: Canada, Provinces and Territories — April 2010



*The unemployment rate for Nunavut is NOT seasonally adjusted.

Monthly Unemployment Rates for the Yukon Labour Force Aged 15 and Over

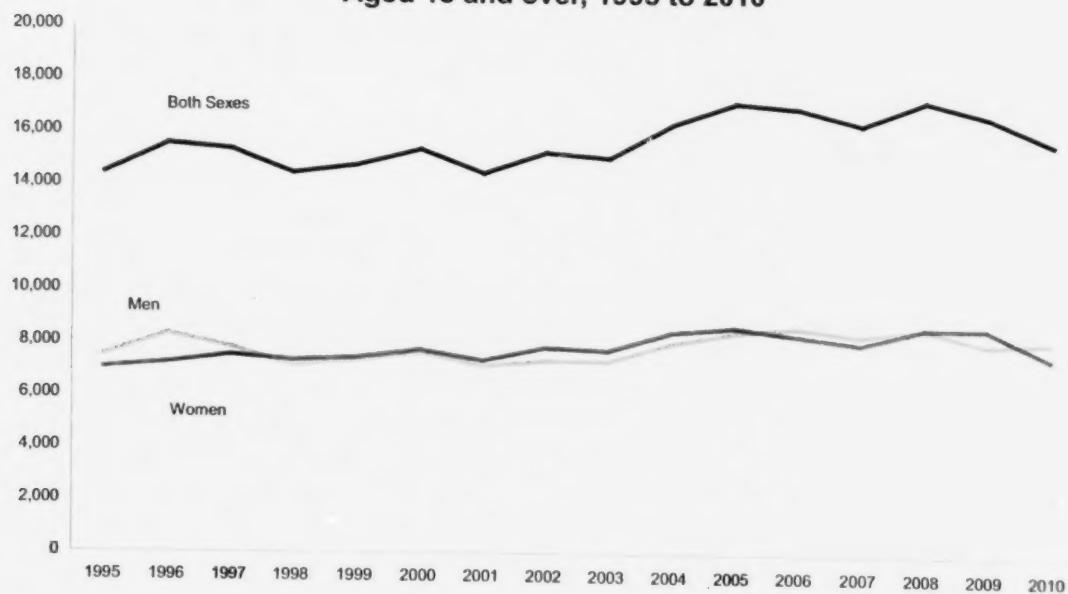


Yukon's Labour Force Aged 15 and Over Continued...

		Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2010	Apr	17,500	9,100	8,400	15,600	8,100	7,500	1,900	900	900
	Mar	17,300	8,900	8,400	15,700	8,100	7,600	1,600	900	700
	Feb	17,500	9,000	8,500	16,300	8,300	8,100	1,200	700	500
	Jan	17,600	9,100	8,500	16,300	8,300	8,000	1,300	700	500
2009	Dec	17,500	8,900	8,600	16,200	8,100	8,000	1,300	800	500
	Nov	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,200	8,200	8,100	1,400	900	500
	Oct	17,500	8,900	8,600	16,300	8,200	8,100	1,100	700	400
	Sep	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,400	8,300	8,200	1,100	700	400
	Aug	17,400	8,900	8,600	16,400	8,300	8,100	1,100	600	400
	Jul	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,600	8,300	8,300	1,200	800	400
	Jun	18,100	9,200	8,900	16,700	8,300	8,500	1,400	900	500
	May	18,100	9,000	9,000	16,700	8,100	8,600	1,400	900	400
	Apr	17,900	8,900	9,000	16,600	8,000	8,600	1,300	900	400
2008	Apr (r)	18,000	9,200	8,800	17,200	8,600	8,600	800	600	200
2007	Apr (r)	17,100	8,900	8,200	16,300	8,300	8,000	800	600	200
2006	Apr (r)	17,800	9,200	8,600	16,900	8,600	8,300	900	600	400
2005	Apr (r)	18,000	9,100	8,900	17,100	8,400	8,600	1,000	700	300
2004	Apr (r)	17,400	8,700	8,700	16,300	8,000	8,400	1,100	800	300
2003	Apr (r)	16,700	8,300	8,400	15,000	7,300	7,700	1,700	1,100	700
2002	Apr (r)	16,800	8,500	8,300	15,200	7,300	7,800	1,600	1,100	500
2001	Apr (r)	16,300	8,400	8,000	14,400	7,100	7,300	1,900	1,200	700
2000	Apr (r)	17,000	8,700	8,300	15,300	7,600	7,700	1,700	1,100	600
1999	Apr (r)	17,000	8,800	8,200	14,700	7,300	7,400	2,300	1,600	800
1998	Apr (r)	16,900	8,800	8,100	14,400	7,100	7,300	2,500	1,700	800
1997	Apr (r)	17,600	9,400	8,300	15,300	7,800	7,500	2,400	1,600	800
1996	Apr (r)	17,100	9,200	7,900	15,500	8,300	7,200	1,600	900	800
1995	Apr (r)	15,600	8,200	7,500	14,400	7,500	7,000	1,200	700	500
Average Apr		17,200	8,800	8,400	15,600	7,800	7,800	1,500	1,000	600

(r) = revised

Number of Employed for April, Aged 15 and over, 1995 to 2010

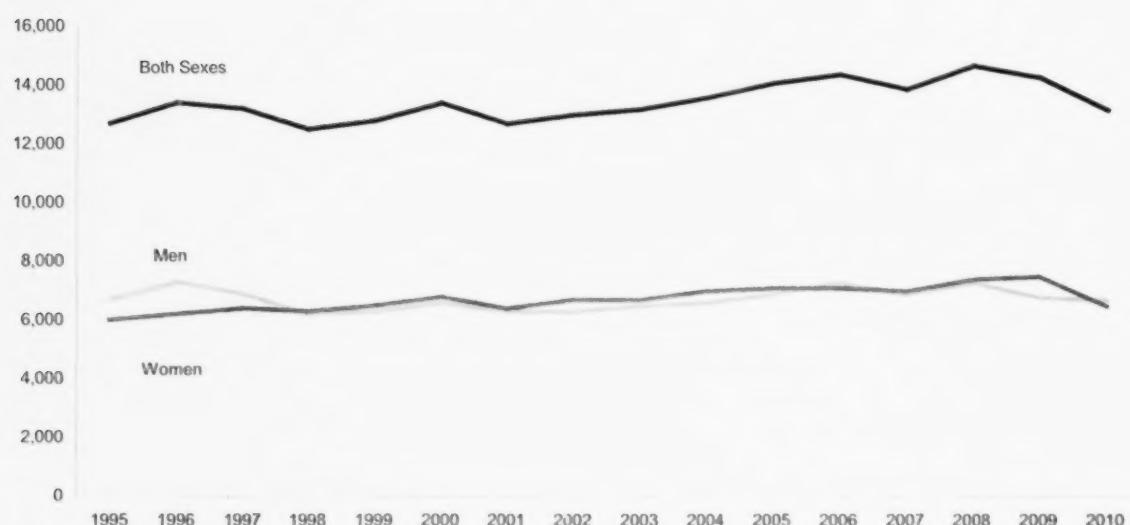


Yukon's Labour Force, Aged 25 and Over

		Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2010	Apr	14,700	7,600	7,200	13,200	6,700	6,500	1,500	900	700
	Mar	14,700	7,400	7,200	13,400	6,700	6,700	1,300	800	500
	Feb	14,900	7,400	7,500	13,900	6,800	7,100	1,000	600	400
	Jan	14,900	7,400	7,500	14,000	6,800	7,100	1,000	600	400
2009	Dec	14,800	7,300	7,500	13,900	6,800	7,100	900	600	300
	Nov	14,900	7,400	7,500	13,900	6,800	7,100	1,100	600	500
	Oct	14,900	7,400	7,500	14,000	6,900	7,100	900	500	400
	Sep	15,100	7,500	7,600	14,200	7,100	7,200	900	500	400
	Aug	15,000	7,500	7,500	14,200	7,100	7,200	800	400	400
	Jul	15,200	7,600	7,600	14,400	7,100	7,200	900	500	400
	Jun	15,500	7,700	7,700	14,400	7,000	7,300	1,100	700	400
	May	15,500	7,700	7,800	14,400	7,000	7,500	1,100	800	300
	Apr	15,400	7,600	7,800	14,300	6,800	7,500	1,000	800	300
2008	Apr (r)	15,100	7,600	7,500	14,700	7,300	7,400	400	300	*
2007	Apr (r)	14,400	7,400	7,100	13,900	6,900	7,000	500	400	*
2006	Apr (r)	14,900	7,600	7,400	14,400	7,300	7,100	500	300	300
2005	Apr (r)	14,800	7,500	7,300	14,100	6,900	7,100	700	500	200
2004	Apr (r)	14,400	7,200	7,200	13,600	6,600	7,000	800	500	300
2003	Apr (r)	14,500	7,300	7,200	13,200	6,500	6,700	1,300	800	500
2002	Apr (r)	14,100	7,200	7,000	13,000	6,300	6,700	1,200	900	300
2001	Apr (r)	14,200	7,200	7,000	12,700	6,300	6,400	1,500	900	600
2000	Apr (r)	14,600	7,500	7,100	13,400	6,600	6,800	1,200	900	300
1999	Apr (r)	14,500	7,500	7,000	12,800	6,300	6,500	1,700	1,200	500
1998	Apr (r)	14,400	7,500	6,900	12,500	6,200	6,300	1,900	1,300	600
1997	Apr (r)	14,900	8,000	6,900	13,200	6,900	6,400	1,600	1,100	500
1996	Apr (r)	14,500	7,800	6,700	13,400	7,300	6,200	1,100	600	500
1995	Apr (r)	13,600	7,200	6,400	12,700	6,700	6,000	800	500	400
Average Apr										
1995 to 2010		14,600	7,500	7,100	13,400	6,700	6,700	1,100	700	400

(r) = revised

Number of Employed for April, Aged 25 and over, 1995 to 2010

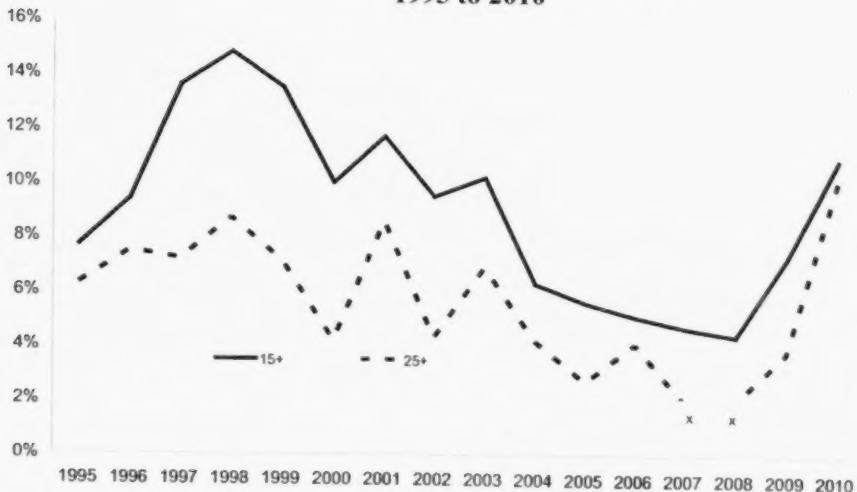


Yukon's Unemployment Rate

		15 years and older			25 years and older		
		Unemployment Rate (%)			Unemployment Rate (%)		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2010	Apr	10.9	9.9	10.7	10.2	11.8	9.7
	Mar	9.2	10.1	8.3	8.8	10.8	6.9
	Feb	6.9	7.8	5.9	6.7	8.1	5.3
	Jan	7.4	7.7	5.9	6.7	8.1	5.3
2009	Dec	7.4	9.0	5.8	6.1	8.2	4.0
	Nov	8.0	10.0	5.8	7.4	8.1	6.7
	Oct	6.3	7.9	4.7	6.0	6.8	5.3
	Sep	6.3	7.8	4.7	6.0	6.7	5.3
	Aug	6.3	6.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Jul	6.7	8.8	4.6	5.9	6.6	5.3
	Jun	7.7	9.8	5.6	7.1	9.1	5.2
	May	7.7	10.0	4.4	7.1	10.4	3.8
	Apr	7.3	10.1	4.4	6.5	10.5	3.8
2008	Apr (r)	4.4	6.5	2.3	2.6	3.9	*
2007	Apr (r)	4.7	6.7	2.4	3.5	5.4	*
2006	Apr (r)	5.1	6.5	4.7	3.4	3.9	4.1
2005	Apr (r)	5.6	7.7	3.4	4.7	6.7	2.7
2004	Apr (r)	6.3	9.2	3.4	5.6	6.9	4.2
2003	Apr (r)	10.2	13.3	8.3	9.0	11.0	6.9
2002	Apr (r)	9.5	12.9	6.0	8.5	12.5	4.3
2001	Apr (r)	11.7	14.3	8.8	10.6	12.5	8.6
2000	Apr (r)	10.0	12.6	7.2	8.2	12.0	4.2
1999	Apr (r)	13.5	18.2	9.8	11.7	16.0	7.1
1998	Apr (r)	14.8	19.3	9.9	13.2	17.3	8.7
1997	Apr (r)	13.6	17.0	9.6	10.7	13.8	7.2
1996	Apr (r)	9.4	9.8	10.1	7.6	7.7	7.5
1995	Apr (r)	7.7	8.5	6.7	5.9	6.9	6.3
Average Apr							
1995 to 2010		9.0	11.4	6.7	7.6	9.9	6.1

(r) = revised

Yukon's April Unemployment Rate, 1995 to 2010



Yukon's Employment - seasonally unadjusted figures

A word about “adjusted” vs. “unadjusted”

The statistics on the next 5 pages are “seasonally unadjusted,” as opposed to the figures on pages 1 through 6, which are “seasonally adjusted.”

“Seasonally adjusted” refers to the technique of adjusting the “raw” figures to remove seasonal movements (see page 12 for further explanation). As such, “seasonally adjusted” employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than the “raw” or “unadjusted” figures.

Some of the variables mentioned in the next 5 pages are available only in the “unadjusted” format, while others are available both as “adjusted” and “unadjusted.” Comparisons between the “adjusted” and “unadjusted” series should not be made.

Yukon's Labour Force Characteristics (unadjusted)

		Labour Force			Not in Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Employment Rate
			Employed	Unemployed				
2010	Apr	17,200	15,300	2,000	7,400	11.6	69.9	62.2
	Mar	16,900	15,200	1,700	7,600	10.1	69.0	62.0
	Feb	17,100	15,800	1,300	7,300	7.6	69.8	64.5
	Jan	17,200	15,800	1,400	7,200	8.1	70.5	64.8
2009	Dec	17,300	16,000	1,300	7,100	7.5	70.9	65.6
	Nov	17,600	16,300	1,400	6,700	8.0	72.4	67.1
	Oct	17,700	16,700	1,000	6,600	5.6	72.8	68.7
	Sep	18,000	17,000	1,000	6,200	5.6	74.4	70.2
	Aug	18,000	17,000	1,000	6,200	5.6	74.4	70.2
	Jul	18,200	17,000	1,200	6,000	6.6	75.2	70.2
	Jun	18,200	16,800	1,400	6,000	7.7	75.2	69.4
	May	18,000	16,500	1,400	6,200	7.8	74.7	68.5
	Apr	17,700	16,300	1,400	6,400	7.9	73.4	67.6
2008	Apr	17,500	16,700	800	6,100	4.6	74.2	70.8
2007	Apr	16,600	15,800	800	6,800	4.8	70.9	67.5
2006	Apr	17,600	16,700	900	6,000	5.1	74.6	70.8
2005	Apr	17,700	16,700	1,000	5,900	5.6	75.0	70.8
2004	Apr	17,100	16,000	1,100	6,100	6.4	73.7	69.0
2003	Apr	16,200	14,500	1,700	6,200	10.5	72.0	64.4
2002	Apr	16,200	14,600	1,700	5,600	10.5	74.3	67.0
2001	Apr	15,900	13,800	2,100	5,800	13.2	73.3	63.6
2000	Apr	16,800	14,900	1,900	5,000	11.3	77.1	68.3
1999	Apr	16,800	14,200	2,700	4,900	16.1	77.4	65.4
1998	Apr	16,800	13,900	2,900	5,100	17.3	76.7	63.5
1997	Apr	17,100	14,500	2,700	4,900	15.8	77.4	65.6
1996	Apr	16,500	14,600	1,900	4,800	11.5	77.5	68.5
1995	Apr	15,300	13,900	1,400	5,100	9.2	75.0	68.1
Average Apr		16,800	15,200	1,700	5,800	10.1	74.5	67.1
1995 to 2010								

Note: Due to rounding, the sum of individual LFS characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

Full-time and Part-time Employment

		Total Employed	Full-time	% of all employed	Part-time	% of all employed
2010	Apr	15,300	12,900	84.3%	2,300	15.0%
	Mar	15,200	12,700	83.6%	2,500	16.4%
	Feb	15,800	13,100	82.9%	2,700	17.1%
	Jan	15,800	13,000	82.3%	2,800	17.7%
2009	Dec	16,000	13,500	84.4%	2,500	15.6%
	Nov	16,300	13,900	85.3%	2,400	14.7%
	Oct	16,700	14,600	87.4%	2,100	12.6%
	Sep	17,000	15,000	88.2%	2,000	11.8%
	Aug	17,000	15,100	88.8%	2,000	11.8%
	Jul	17,000	14,900	87.6%	2,100	12.4%
	Jun	16,800	14,500	86.3%	2,300	13.7%
	May	16,500	14,200	86.1%	2,300	13.9%
	Apr	16,300	13,900	85.3%	2,400	14.7%
2008	Apr	16,700	13,800	82.6%	2,900	17.4%
2007	Apr	15,800	13,200	83.5%	2,600	16.5%
2006	Apr	16,700	13,800	82.6%	2,800	16.8%
2005	Apr	16,700	14,300	85.6%	2,500	15.0%
2004	Apr	16,000	13,200	82.5%	2,800	17.5%
2003	Apr	14,500	12,200	84.1%	2,200	15.2%
2002	Apr	14,600	11,500	78.8%	3,100	21.2%
2001	Apr	13,800	11,100	80.4%	2,700	19.6%
2000	Apr	14,900	11,500	77.2%	3,400	22.8%
1999	Apr	14,200	11,300	79.6%	2,900	20.4%
1998	Apr	13,900	11,200	80.6%	2,700	19.4%
1997	Apr	14,500	11,600	80.0%	2,800	19.3%
1996	Apr	14,600	12,200	83.6%	2,400	16.4%
1995	Apr	13,900	11,600	83.5%	2,300	16.5%
Average Apr						
1995 to 2010		15,200	12,500	82.2%	2,700	17.8%

Employment in Goods- and Service-Producing Industries

	Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries		Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries		
2010	Apr	15,300	2,300	12,900	2008	Apr	16,700	3,000	13,700
	Mar	15,200	2,300	13,000	2007	Apr	15,800	2,000	13,700
	Feb	15,800	2,300	13,500	2006	Apr	16,700	2,200	14,400
	Jan	15,800	2,400	13,400	2005	Apr	16,700	1,700	15,000
2009	Dec	16,000	2,500	13,500	2004	Apr	16,000	1,300	14,600
	Nov	16,300	2,400	13,800	2003	Apr	14,500	1,400	13,100
	Oct	16,700	2,500	14,200	2002	Apr	14,600	1,700	12,900
	Sep	17,000	2,800	14,200	2001	Apr	13,800	1,400	12,400
	Aug	17,000	2,900	14,100	2000	Apr	14,900	1,700	13,200
	Jul	17,000	2,800	14,200	1999	Apr	14,200	1,400	12,800
	Jun	16,800	2,700	14,000	1998	Apr	13,900	1,600	12,200
	May	16,500	2,500	14,000	1997	Apr	14,500	1,900	12,600
	Apr	16,300	2,300	14,000	1996	Apr	14,600	2,100	12,500
					1995	Apr	13,900	1,700	12,200
Average Apr					15,200	1,900	13,300		

Public and Private Sector Employment

			Public Sector*		Private Sector		Total Private Private Sector
			Total Employed	Employees	Employees	Self- Employed	
2010	Apr	15,300	6,500	6,700	2,100	8,800	
	Mar	15,200	6,700	6,300	2,200	8,500	
	Feb	15,800	7,100	6,500	2,200	8,700	
	Jan	15,800	6,800	6,900	2,100	9,000	
2009	Dec	16,000	6,900	7,000	2,000	9,000	
	Nov	16,300	7,000	7,100	2,100	9,200	
	Oct	16,700	7,000	7,600	2,100	9,700	
	Sep	17,000	7,000	7,800	2,200	10,000	
	Aug	17,000	7,100	7,800	2,100	9,900	
	Jul	17,000	7,100	7,600	2,200	9,800	
	Jun	16,800	7,000	7,500	2,300	9,800	
	May	16,500	6,900	7,300	2,300	9,600	
	Apr	16,300	7,000	7,100	2,200	9,300	
2008	Apr	16,700	6,300	7,800	2,600	10,400	
2007	Apr	15,800	6,000	7,100	2,700	9,800	
2006	Apr	16,700	5,800	8,100	2,800	10,900	
2005	Apr	16,700	6,500	7,300	2,900	10,200	
2004	Apr	16,000	6,200	7,300	2,500	9,800	
2003	Apr	14,500	5,600	6,500	2,300	8,800	
2002	Apr	14,600	5,800	6,200	2,600	8,800	
2001	Apr	13,800	6,100	4,900	2,800	7,700	
2000	Apr	14,900	6,100	5,600	3,100	8,700	
1999	Apr	14,200	6,100	5,400	2,800	8,200	
1998	Apr	13,900	5,600	5,900	2,300	8,200	
1997	Apr	14,500	5,100	6,600	2,700	9,300	
1996	Apr	14,600	5,200	7,100	2,400	9,500	
1995	Apr	13,900	5,100	6,500	2,300	8,800	
Average Apr							
1995 to 2009		15,200	5,900	6,600	2,600	9,200	

* Includes Federal, Territorial, Municipal, and First Nation Band Office employment.

Labour Force

		By age			By sex & age			% Change Apr. 2009 to Apr. 2010
					Men		Women	
		15+	15-24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
2010	Apr	17,200	2,500	14,700	8,800	7,500	8,400	7,200
	Mar	16,900	2,400	14,500	8,700	7,300	8,300	7,200
	Feb	17,100	2,400	14,800	8,700	7,300	8,400	7,400
	Jan	17,200	2,500	14,700	8,800	7,300	8,400	7,400
2009	Dec	17,300	2,500	14,800	8,800	7,300	8,500	7,500
	Nov	17,600	2,600	15,000	9,000	7,500	8,600	7,500
	Oct	17,700	2,600	15,100	9,100	7,600	8,600	7,500
	Sep	18,000	2,700	15,300	9,300	7,700	8,700	7,500
	Aug	18,000	2,800	15,200	9,300	7,600	8,800	7,600
	Jul	18,200	2,900	15,300	9,400	7,700	8,800	7,600
	Jun	18,200	2,700	15,500	9,200	7,800	9,000	7,700
	May	18,000	2,400	15,600	9,000	7,700	9,000	7,800
	Apr	17,700	2,300	15,400	8,700	7,600	9,000	7,800

Employed

		By age			By sex & age			% Change Apr. 2009 to Apr. 2010
					Men		Women	
		15+	15-24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
2010	Apr	15,300	2,100	13,100	7,800	6,600	7,500	6,600
	Mar	15,200	2,100	13,100	7,600	6,400	7,600	6,600
	Feb	15,800	2,200	13,600	7,900	6,600	7,900	7,100
	Jan	15,800	2,200	13,600	8,000	6,600	7,900	7,000
2009	Dec	16,000	2,100	13,800	8,000	6,700	8,000	7,100
	Nov	16,300	2,300	14,000	8,200	6,900	8,100	7,100
	Oct	16,700	2,400	14,300	8,500	7,200	8,200	7,200
	Sep	17,000	2,500	14,500	8,700	7,300	8,300	7,200
	Aug	17,000	2,500	14,500	8,800	7,300	8,300	7,200
	Jul	17,000	2,500	14,500	8,600	7,200	8,400	7,200
	Jun	16,800	2,400	14,400	8,300	7,000	8,500	7,300
	May	16,500	2,100	14,400	7,900	6,900	8,600	7,500
	Apr	16,300	2,000	14,300	7,700	6,800	8,600	7,500

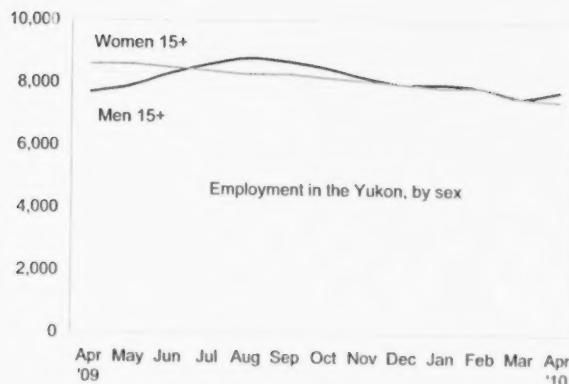
Participation Rate

Change (% points) Apr. 2009 to Apr. 2010	By age			By sex & age			% Change Apr. 2009 to Apr. 2010		
				Men		Women			
	15+	15-24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+		
Both	2010	Apr	69.9	58.1	72.4	72.1	75.0	68.3	69.9
		Mar	69.0	55.8	71.4	71.3	73.0	67.5	69.9
		Feb	69.8	55.8	73.3	71.3	73.7	68.3	71.8
		Jan	70.5	58.1	72.8	72.1	73.7	68.9	72.5
Men	2009	Dec	70.9	58.1	73.6	72.1	73.7	69.7	73.5
		Nov	72.4	60.5	74.6	73.8	75.8	70.5	73.5
		Oct	72.8	61.9	75.1	75.2	76.8	70.5	73.5
		Sep	74.4	64.3	76.5	76.9	77.8	71.9	75.2
		Aug	74.4	65.1	76.0	76.9	76.8	72.7	74.3
		Jul	75.2	67.4	76.9	77.7	78.6	72.7	75.2
		Jun	75.2	62.8	77.9	76.0	79.6	74.4	76.2
		May	74.7	55.8	78.4	74.4	78.6	74.4	78.0
		Apr	73.4	53.5	77.8	71.9	77.6	74.4	78.0

Employment Rate

	By age			By sex & age			Change (% points) Apr. 2009 to Apr. 2010	
				Men		Women		
	15+	15-24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+	
2010	Apr	62.2	48.8	64.5	63.9	66.0	61.0	64.1
	Mar	62.0	48.8	64.5	62.3	64.0	61.8	64.1
	Feb	64.5	51.2	67.3	64.8	66.7	64.2	68.9
	Jan	64.8	51.2	67.3	65.6	66.7	64.8	68.6
2009	Dec	65.6	48.8	68.7	65.6	67.7	65.6	69.6
	Nov	67.1	53.5	69.7	67.2	69.7	66.4	69.6
	Oct	68.7	57.1	71.1	70.2	72.7	67.2	70.6
	Sep	70.2	59.5	72.5	71.9	73.7	68.6	71.3
	Aug	70.2	58.1	72.5	72.7	73.7	68.6	71.3
	Jul	70.2	58.1	72.9	71.1	73.5	69.4	71.3
	Jun	69.4	55.8	72.4	68.6	71.4	70.2	72.3
	May	68.5	48.8	72.4	65.3	70.4	71.1	75.0
	Apr	67.6	46.5	72.2	63.6	69.4	71.1	75.0

Where the numbers come from



Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

The survey described above is called the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Yukon has been included in the LFS since January 1992. However, the national rates for Canada do not include any of the territories.

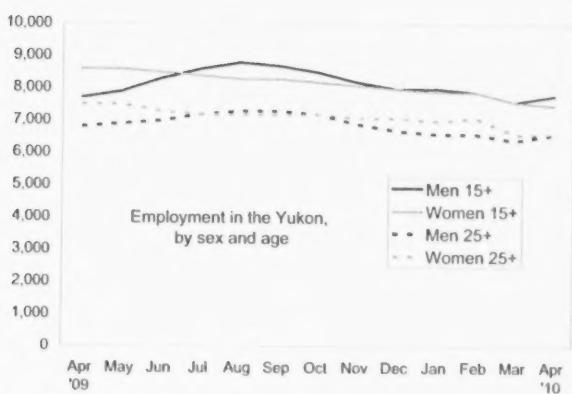
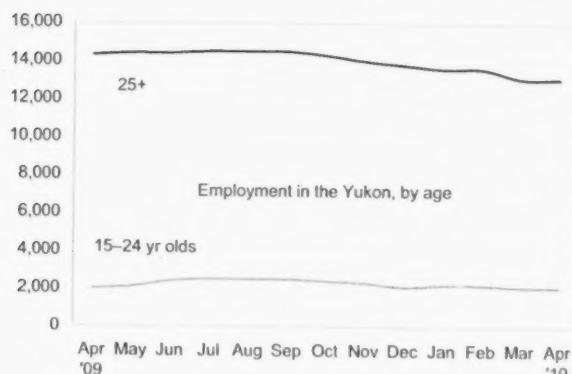
The objectives of the LFS are to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed and not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full- and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate.

In the Yukon, the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.

Suppression of Data. For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 20.0 for confidentiality reasons, in order to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.



Definitions:**1. Employment**

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

2. Employment rate

Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. Goods-Producing Industries

Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

4. Labour force

The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

5. Not in the labour force

Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

6. Participation rate

The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

7. Reference Week

The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

8. Seasonal adjustment

Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

9. Self-employed

There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

10. Service-Producing Industries

Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

11. Three-Month Moving Average

All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2008 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate will become the average of the rates for February, March and April.

12. Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

13. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Information sheet no. 34.214 – May 2010
Next release date: June 7th, 2010

